

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Districts. FOR ELECTORS.
1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Callaway,
2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILL, of Allen,
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,
6 MARTIN HADDIN, late of Hardin,
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.

THE VICE PRESIDENT visited our city on Monday last, and put up for several hours at the Lexington Hotel, where he was waited upon by the Lexington Artillery, the Old Infantry, and the Lexington Greys, and by many of our citizens, who partook of a collation, served up by the Messrs. Ashton in most excellent style. Several complimentary toasts to the President and Vice President were drunk by the company, to which Col. Johnson responded in his accustomed cordial and felicitous manner. The gentlemen who gave the toasts prefaced them by a few brief and appropriate remarks, which elicited the applause of the company. At about 10 o'clock the Colonel was escorted to his carriage by the Lexington Greys, and left for the residence of his brother, Col. Joel Johnson.

MR. LETCHER, the Governor elect, was escorted into this city on Monday last, by our volunteer companies, and took up his quarters at Brennan's Hotel. He left on the following morning for Frankfort, and was escorted out of the city by the Lexington Artillery and Old Infantry.

Acting Governor Wickliffe has issued a writ of election for the County of Fayette county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. The election will commence on the third Monday in October, and continue three days.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register says, the Whigs have elected 104 of the 170 members of the Legislature, giving them a majority of 38—4 in the Senate and 34 in the House. It estimates Morehead's majority over Saunders at 8,500.

Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation, notifying the people of that State, that an election for twenty-one electors of President and Vice President, will be held on the thirteenth of October next.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Argus states the strength of parties in the Legislature of Missouri as follows:—Senate, democrats 18, whigs 15; House of Representatives, democrats 56, whigs 43—democratic majority on joint ballot 16.

ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat of the 22d ult. says, returns have been received from all the counties. The democrats have elected 21 members of the Senate and 54 members of the House of Representatives, while the whigs have but 12 Senators and 46 Representatives. The democratic majority of the popular vote of the State is 8,314, as far as the returns have been completed, and it is supposed will be increased to 10,000 when the whole vote has been received.

Charles J. Ingersoll has been unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress by the democratic Delegates of the 3d Congressional district of Pennsylvania. The Whigs have nominated Mr. Naylor, the present member, for re-election. The election takes place next month. This will be the third time that Messrs Ingersoll and Naylor have been opposing candidates in the same district, and although Mr. Naylor has obtained the seat, little doubt exists that Mr. Ingersoll was the choice of a majority of the legal voters. This time we may anticipate a fair race, as the new election law of Pennsylvania provides that the judges of elections shall be selected from non-political parties.

NEW YORK.—The Democracy of this State met in Convention at Herkimer, on the 2d instant, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and an Electoral Ticket. The Evening Post of the 25th ult. says, "so far as we may judge from our own observation, and that of our friends, the best spirit prevails in the democratic ranks; there are no divisions; and every man seems to be moved by a determination to use his most strenuous exertions in behalf of free principles during the approaching contest. The general feeling appears to be that a crisis more important has seldom occurred, and that the party is called upon, by considerations of unusual force, to stir itself with more energetic activity, than the desperate and unprincipled faction now controlling the State, shall be turned from their high places."

THE GREAT CONVENTION.
The Ohio State-man of the 25th ult. thus speaks of the great Convention of the Democratic young men of Ohio, which assembled at Mount Vernon on the 19th, and is believed to be much the largest that has ever been seen in that State:

"In our last we had barely room to allude to the tremendous gathering of the People, at the Young Men's State Convention, in Mt. Vernon, on the 19th instant, as being the LARGEST ASSEMBLY of FREE-MEN ever congregated for a political purpose, in Ohio, and probably in the whole Union! We have since had an opportunity of conversing with a great number of delegates on their return homeward, and all join in describing it as infinitely the most overwhelming and enthusiastic Convention they ever witnessed. The spirit that prevailed the vast multitude was truly glorious! Not one in that mighty concourse of Democrats could be found, who entertained even a doubt of our achieving a signal victory in October next. The 19th of August will long be remembered as a splendid epoch in the political history of Ohio! The voices of upwards of Twenty thousand freemen joined in a firm resolve of uncompromising hostility to the odious principles of Federalism."

"The reception of Col. Johnson is represented as having been a noble spectacle. The hearts of the people seemed to issue forth in their voices as they gave welcome to the 'bullet-battered warrior!' Thousands pressed forward to take him by the hand, and those who were unable to reach him, sought to get a glimpse of his person from the house tops and the trees! There was no artificial display—no firing of cannon—but the voices of the people went forth in the deafening huzzas for the Hero of the Thames!"

"Shannon and Allen also received a hearty welcome. They were greeted as two of Ohio's favorite sons, whom the democracy delight to honor. Their speeches upon the stand gave unbounded satisfaction, and drew forth many a thundering plaudit! It was a glorious day—a day long to be remembered with pleasure by the Democracy of Ohio."

From the same paper we extract the following account of the meeting at Xenia and Dayton:

MOST TREMENDOUS MEETINGS.
We thought, after the meeting at Mt. Vernon and Mansfield to see Johnson, Shannon and Allen, nothing could come up to them. It is true, at Mt. Vernon, where more than twenty thousand freemen congregated, the young men of Ohio held a State Convention, and the meeting was larger than any other in consequence. But on Friday last, at Xenia, from four to six thousand met; and at Dayton, on Saturday, we are assured there was from ten to fifteen thousand! beating, it is thought, even Mansfield. Never before, in Ohio, was such enthusiasm manifested among the Democracy. Our friends seem confident of carrying the war into the enemies' camp in every part of the State.

At Hamilton, also, as we learn from gentlemen who were present, 10,000 or 12,000 people collected to welcome Colonel Johnson, and at Cincinnati he was received in the finest style by the Democracy of the city. In fact the Colonel's whole progress through the gallant and patriotic State of Ohio has been marked by the greatest enthusiasm, and the most anxious desire to render him every public honor to which his great public services justly entitle him.

From the Nashville Union.
GEN. JACKSON, accompanied by Major DONELSON, came to Nashville on Thursday, and remained with his friend GEN. L. AINSWORTH until Saturday, when he returned to the Hermitage. We have never seen the wise and brave old veteran in such fine health and spirits. While here we had the honor to receive from him the following communication:

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:
Sir—I have just read in the Banner of this day, an article addressed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the public; the object of which is evidently to exculpate himself for the calumnious assault he made upon my character and that of Edward Livingston, deceased, in his speech to the multitude on Monday last.

In the Nashville Whig of last Tuesday's date, the paper selected for the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on that occasion, he is reported to have used the following language:—"He referred to the appointment of Livingston as Secretary of State, at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he 'presumed the President did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would have.'" On the same day, several gentlemen of the Federal-Whig Party informed me that Mr. Clay had charged me with appointing defaulters to office; and since my arrival at Nashville, a great number of my friends have stated that they heard Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion alluded to, and that he did declare that I had appointed Mr. Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter.

"constituted no insuperable barrier to a 'promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government.' I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might 'not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated.' I must now say, that until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe, that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq., as Attorney of the United States in the District of New-York, during the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of \$100,000."—And all this moral sin is now made to result, not from the fact that Mr. Livingston was a defaulter when he was appointed to the office of Secretary of State, but that he had been some thirty years before. It would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston, that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character, or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at the time, and has since invariably sustained wherever he has been known.—But it is not my purpose here to vindicate the memory of that eminent patriot and statesman. Every one can see that, explained as Mr. Clay now places his reference to that appointment, he fails to conceal his real design, of leaving an impression on the public mind unfavorable to my character, and by a resort to facts which when examined are insufficient or imaginary.

He cannot say in an article which bears his signature, that I ever appointed a defaulter or retained one in office knowing him to be one. Yet this was the impression which he sought to make on the multitude that were assembled here with him on Monday last. That he did then predicate this charge on the appointment of Mr. Livingston, is proved by the testimony which I have adduced, but my exposure of the calumny will never reach, probably, those who heard its utterance. This was my complaint—not that Mr. Clay had not a right to argue (as he expresses it) from cause to effect in the examination of my official conduct, but that he had no right to pervert facts for the purpose of giving effect to slanders of Mr. Livingston and myself.

Taking the same latitude that Mr. Clay did in his speech, and in his answer to my card, or by tracing effects to their causes with an impartiality and justice which will slander neither the living nor the dead, it would not be difficult to refer the public to a far more appropriate source for the evils of which Mr. Clay complains, than Mr. Livingston's appointment. This would be the extravagant extent of the Bank paper system, upheld as it has been by the Federal party in their efforts to make the Federal Government subservient to the schemes of the stock-jobbers and money brokers of this country and Europe. But I do not feel called upon here to vindicate the measures of the administration on this subject, which have been so long resisted by the party of which Mr. Clay is the head.

Mr. Clay, when successful in the intrigues which made him Secretary of State declared, "give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular." He has grasped twice at the Presidency. This people repudiated the principles of the administration of which he was a prominent member. He has made an incessant war upon every measure of my administration, and assailed the character of every public man who has not favored his ambitious pretensions.—Availing himself of the corruptions of the Bank of the United States, and of the disorders which have befallen the country in consequence of the paper money system, he now makes piteous appeals to the people, concealing the real causes of their pecuniary difficulties, and instead of exhorting them to unite in maintaining the inviolability of contracts and reforming the currency, he tells them to make another Bank of fifty millions.

This certainly is not the man to come here and lecture Tennessee on morals or politics, and to pull down or build up the reputation of her citizens.

Mr. Clay seems to have considered that he was addressing a benighted people—he fore whom he might indulge his malignant disposition to slander the living and the dead without exposure, and whose passions might be appealed to by the exhibition of empty pageants and flimsy new devices, not the flag of the country, indicating allegiance to our free institutions, but flags representing the evil passions of the leaders of the present war against the principles of the republican party. I leave an impartial public to determine what reliance ought to be placed on the statements of a demagogue thus reckless of truth and decency.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Nashville, Friday, 21st August, 1840.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY FREEMAN!

The following article from the Evening Post, should arrest the attention of every lover of his country and her Republican institutions—let it be pondered and reflected upon by every American, under whatever party banner he may be found, and if a patriot and sincere friend of liberty, he must be convinced of the importance and truth of the motto, which should be that of every American—"the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."—*Balt. Rep.*

"Extract of a letter, dated London, July 25th, 1840, to a commercial house in this city:

"I see the N. York Evening Post, (which I believe is one of the leading papers of the country in the support of Mr. Van Buren,) of the 1th of June, in alluding to the probable change of policy that would follow the success of the party opposed to him, contains the following:

"The fundmangers in England and elsewhere, will of course, make common cause with the Whigs, and such means of persuasion as they can command, will not be withheld."

"If by the expenditure of a million or two to promote the success of the Whig candidate, the value of their immense mass of American stocks can be raised three or four millions in the market, the operation will be a profitable one, and they will regard the

money as well employed. The preparations for the election campaign, on the part of the Whigs, have already been made on a scale of prodigious expense and magnificence—witness their great convention at Baltimore. Let their future movements be watched."

The paragraph struck me at the time, and I have taken some little pains to ascertain what foundation there was for the insinuation it contained, and from a conversation with a prominent American merchant whose name I will not mention, (but who by the way is very decided in his hostility to Mr. Van Buren,) I am very much disposed to think there is more in it than is generally supposed on the other side, and that persons in this country interested in American securities, have already contributed and forwarded to America, a large amount of money to be used in the coming election, in aid of the party opposed to President Van Buren, and that a much larger amount will follow, if it can be used with effect.

"To say nothing of the abstract propriety of this thing, I think they mis-observe their interest. My interest in what are considered public American securities, compared with that of many others, is hardly worth considering; but such as it is, from my ideas generally of our public affairs, I should consider it unfavorably affected by the insubstantiality that would be introduced by a change of Administration."

"In your next will you please favor me with your views as to the probable result of the election, and when it will be known with reasonable certainty."

From the Boston Morning Post.

"We received the following certificates some days since, in corroboration of our statement relative to Gen. Miller, but determined not to publish them, until the General himself should publicly deny the statement we made; but as a copy of them was forwarded to our contemporary of the Democrat, and they have appeared in his paper, we now offer them to our readers as an answer to the call of the Salem Register for proof of our original assertion that Gen. Miller spoke disparagingly of Gen. Harrison during the war:

HILLSBOROUGH, N. Hampshire, }
August 12, 1840. }

SIR:—I have recently seen a letter from General James Miller, touching the military character of Gen. Harrison, at which I was not a little surprised. He must have been guilty of an opinion of Gen. Harrison, since the late war, very much; and, lest he may have forgotten what it then was, I will refer him to some facts within my recollection.

Soon after the surrender of Detroit, when General Miller returned to New Hampshire, the citizens of Hancock and vicinity escorted him into town, and paid him such attentions as were due his rank. He conversed very freely on the occasion, and gave an account of the army, and of the officers. In speaking of General Harrison, he said he had but little to say, "but that he thought he wanted the courage of a soldier."

I have the honor to be,
Your obt. serv't,
THOMAS BURTT.

ANTHEM, New Hampshire, }
August 12, 1840. }

While General Miller was in New Hampshire, upon parole, during the late war, he attended the Review of the 20th Regiment, at Peterborough, of which I was Adjutant.

While we were in the parade together, he conversed freely, upon the events of the war, and the officers of the army. He spoke particularly of General Harrison, and expressed himself in terms of disapprobation of his qualifications for the situation he then occupied. I was disappointed to find that he entertained so low an opinion of his character.

JACOB WHITTEMORE.

HANCOCK, New Hampshire, }
August 12, 1840. }

When Gen. Miller was on a tour to New Hampshire, during the late war, I was present when he stopped at the Woodbury village, in Anthem. In conversation relative to the conduct of the war upon the frontier, he spoke particularly of the attack made by the Indians at "Tippecanoe," and said, that if Gen. Harrison had had the discretion of Gen. Gaines, he probably would not have lost a dozen men.

THOMAS McMASTER, Jr.

REV. TIMOTHY FLINT.—We are sure that many of our readers will partake of the sorrow we feel in reading the following obituary notice, from the Salem Gazette:

Died, on Tuesday evening last, in Reading, Mass., at the residence of his brother, of a lingering and painful disorder, Timothy Flint, aged 60, well known in America, and on the other side of the Atlantic, as the author of various works, that have given him a rank among the most distinguished writers of our country. Of a genius highly imaginative and poetical, he united with a vigorous intellect and discriminating judgment, a quick sensibility and warm affections, a vivid perception an enjoyment, a deep felt and ever-grateful recognition of the Author of the beautiful, grand and lovely in nature, of the true and good, the elevated and pure, the brilliant and divinely gifted in human endowment and character; and possessed a rare facility and power of embodying in glowing and appropriate language his impressions of the outward, and what he conceived and felt of the inward and spiritual world. During the brief period of seven or eight years, in which he exercised his talents as an author, he wrote with a fecundity and frequency of publication scarcely surpassed by the prolific author of the Waverley novels.

His "Recollections of ten years in the Valley of the Mississippi," the work by which he was first known to the public as an author, possesses all the interest of a romance, joined with the feeling that we are reading a true narrative of the author's actual experience, of what he saw and felt, in the adventures and fortunes therein recorded, containing the most graphic and faithful paintings of the scenery and physical aspect

of the regions he describes. His "Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley, &c." is a work of great value, containing the best general account of that vast and fertile country, that has yet been given to the public. His novels contain scenes and descriptions of surpassing beauty and interest. Some of the finest productions of his pen are to be found in the Western Monthly Review, which he sustained almost alone for three years. Many beautiful Tales also were furnished by him for the different annuals and periodicals of the time.

He left his residence on Red River, La., last May, in feeble health, hoping to derive benefit from the bracing air of the north.—He came to his native place, where his disorder had assumed symptoms of a speedy and fatal termination. He wrote to his family, that before they received his letter he should be no longer among the living; which intelligence was so taken to heart by Mrs. Flint, that she was seized with a fever, and died just four weeks to a day before her husband. Their spirits, we may hope, have met in the regions of the blessed, to know no more separation or sorrow forever.

WATCH THE ABOLITIONISTS?

Since the late abolition Convention at Syracuse, one would be pained to understand what they would be at. Some of them are openly contending for an independent organization, their own President, (Birney) their own Electors, their own Governor. Others are going for Gen. Harrison still—But none of them declare for Mr. Van Buren. We have the last Emancipator (of the 13th) before us. It is perfectly Delphic in its revelations. An address from "The Friend of Man" to the Abolitionists of Onondaga county declares both against "that miserable Democrat, Van Buren," as well as against Gen. Harrison, whom it touches rather more lightly. The Vermont Watchman of the 4th draws a parallel between the two: "but here the parallel ceases: he (H.) has not, like Mr. Van Buren, made the *in/amous pledge in advance* to veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in that district. This is Gen. Harrison's position defined in a nutshell; and we have endeavored to do it with the utmost fairness and candor." Again, the Watchman says, "We protest against holding Gen. Harrison responsible for the inconsistencies and absurdities, either of unscrupulous foes or unscrupulous friends. He has spoken for himself; his sentiments have been given openly, fairly and above-board; and his life has proved his sincerity. He is opposed to slavery. For his voluntary choice of a home within the limits of a free State, and his successful suggestion to resign five States from the curse of slavery, we demand for him this concession." The Emancipator disclaims this conclusion. The Syracuse Convention in their address to the electors of New York, takes ground for Birney, but makes this pregnant admission: "Not a few of the Abolitionists of this State tell us, that they shall vote for Harrison and Tyler, because the Whig members of our Legislature carried through the jury trial law. Our reply is, that whilst we feel grateful for that righteous law, these same Abolitionists do themselves furnish strong and lamentable proof, that the law costs the cause of the slave more than it is worth. If the Trojans had reason to fear the Greeks even when they were offering gifts, have not we reason to be on our guard, when a pro-slavery party displays friendship towards that dear cause?"

The Cincinnati Philanthropist of 28th apologizes to its Eastern friends for "the peculiar tenacity of the attachment of Ohio Abolitionists to Gen. Harrison, without the necessity of supposing them greater sinners than all their brethren. Gen. Harrison is believed to have done a great deal in early times for the West. His residence has for a long time been in our midst, and his great kindness of manner and real humanity have endeared him to multitudes who have known him personally. Add to this, Ohio has some pride in the prospect of giving a President to the United States. Besides, we have been afflicted two years with a pro-slavery Legislature that has drawn upon the State sup relative contempt. The Assembly during this period has been Democratic, &c. &c. In New York the Whigs being in the ascendancy, the opposite party has not had a full opportunity to show its hostility to abolition."

The Chicago (N. Y.) Patriot of the 12th inst. ridicules the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention as a mere Whig humbug. He thinks it was mere ruse between the Whigs and the Whig abolitionists to deceive the slave States into the bid of that Gen. Harrison (who refused to answer friend or foe in regard to Abolition, and yet in private letters has answered both favorably) is not the abolition candidate, whilst it is well understood between them that the Whig Abolitionists will almost to a man vote for Harrison and Tyler, the electoral ticket. And such will in all probability be the case. And it will be the secret and insidious attempt of the whig leaders to bring about the coalition. Such, we understand, is already the private movement in Ohio. Under these circumstances, Gen. Harrison dare not come out and off-end the abolitionists; for he has his eye upon the office, and he has no moral courage to defy the Fanatics. —*Richmond Enq.*

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The Whigging Times states that a large quantity of counterfeit five of the Bank of Kentucky were put in circulation at that place on Friday and Saturday last. The bank has a variety of plates, and that of a nominal one, and the one counterfeited has a vignette of a horse. They are letter B. Various dates, signed G. C. Gwatney, cashier, and W. H. Poppy, president. The engraving is most defective in the circles in which the figures 5 are situated, and the wreath round the figure is but partly formed.

A PATRIARCHAL PLOUGHMAN.—A foreign paper states that a short time ago an inhabitant of the village of St. Dunnet, in the Orkney, desired one of his sons, who is seventy-nine years of age, to have the horse put to the plough, and went into a field with it, accompanied by his family.—He then beat the plough and when he had worked for some time, said, taking off his hat "My children, let us return thanks to God. Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed the field which gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth year."

The southern papers give an account of the murder of several of the inhabitants of Indian Key by the Seminole Indians, who passed from Florida in their canoes to the Island, to the number of 100 or 150. All the houses were burned to ashes. Dr. Perrin, Mr. Mott and his wife and two children, Mrs. Smith, and some two or three more were killed.—*Globe.*

The Missouri Argus has sufficient data to calculate that the Democratic majority in Missouri is over 8,000. This is a cheering increase in the popular vote. In 1836 the Democratic majority was 1253, on the gubernatorial election. In 1833, at the Congressional election, it was 6232; now it is over 8,000. The decrease of Democratic members in the Legislature, is owing to the disproportionate representation in some sections of the State; for instance, in St. Louis, the Whig majority of 781 gives the Whigs 10 in the Legislature, while in Platte county, the Democratic majority of 613, gives the Democrats but 1 member. In Boone, the Whig majority of 415, gives 4 members to the opposition; while in Buchanan the Democratic majority of 761, gives but one member to the Democrats; in Clay a Whig majority of 85, gives 4 Whig members, and in Polk the Democratic majority of 639, gives but 1 Democratic member; in Cooper the Whig majority of 72, gives 4 Whig members, and in Pulaski, the Democratic majority of 692, gives but 1 Democratic member.

Five counties, with a Democratic majority of 3183, have but 7 members, though St. Louis alone, with a majority of 781, gives 10 Whig members. These comparisons might be extended to all the counties in the State, showing by the contrast of counties with Whig majorities against those with Democratic majorities, that not more than a portion of the Democratic strength is represented in the Legislature. Sufficient however, has been shown to prove that the Whig growing about the growing increase of Harrisonism in Missouri, is all moonshine—it is just part and parcel of the customary false boasting and deceptive imposture of Federalism. Missouri never was stronger in Democracy than at the present moment. —*Louisville Adv.*

ENGLISH CORN LAWS & COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Some interesting and important facts relative to the operation of the Eng. sh. Corn Laws and their effect on the cotton manufacture interest of the Kingdom are contained in the reported evidence of J. B. Smith, Esq. Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, before a committee of the House of Commons, July 27th, 1840. We find them in the *Low on Core* correspondence of the New York Times.

The number of persons and their families, directly or indirectly, receiving their support from the manufacture of Cotton in Great Britain, is not less than two millions. The quantity manufactured in 1838 was 342,000,000 lbs.—of which about one third was made into yarn and the residue into cotton goods. It was further stated that the increase in the cotton trade with the world from 1825 to 1838 had been 25 per cent. in the export of manufactured goods, and 114 per cent. in yarns. The increase in the export of twist over that of manufactures had arisen from the inability of parties on the Continent to take British goods, and at the same time to find employment for their people, in consequence of England's refusing to take their corn and timber in exchange for her manufactures; but that the twist furnished employment for their weavers, and that such was the rapid transfer now going on of British capital and skill to the Continent, arising from their more profitable employment there, that unless a speedy amelioration in the Corn Laws should take place, the whole trade to Russia and Germany would be cut off. We extract the following:

"In the last ten years a positive decrease in consumption of British manufactures on the Continent had taken place, although the population was greatly extended, whereas the increase of exports to all those countries where products are permitted to be imported at reasonable duties, is very remarkable."

The amount of cotton manufactures to
South America was £112,000 1838, £1,375,000 1839.
Brazil 824,000 1,600,000
United States 1,150,000
Which increased in 1831 to 2,530,000

In the year 1832 the high tariff was adopted since when by the increase of their own cotton fabrics, the trade gradually fell off, till in 1838, it was only £1,286,000 being a diminution in seven years of one half, while the export to Brazil has increased in nearly an equal ratio, and that country is now our best customer."

Mr. Addington, our minister to Washington, gives it as his opinion, that the high tariff would not have been adopted but for the existence of the corn laws of England.

Recent letters from the United States express a belief that as soon as the presidential contest is over, the discussion on an increase of the tariff will be renewed, and that it is not improbable that the new agricultural States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c. will find the operation of our policy of shutting our ports to their products so severe and onerous, as to induce them to give their aid in building up a home market by extending the manufacturing interests, and that these new States will hold the balance of power on this question. Flour, by the last accounts, was \$12 per barrel in the exports and much less in the interior, whereas the price in this country was 12s 6d.

Mr. Smith went on to state that "the cotton trade in Liverpool is in a very depressed state, owing to the general want of demand; and that this was in a great degree owing to the Corn Laws. America had always been an excellent customer, but she finds no reciprocity. She has a large surplus of grain, which she wants to sell or exchange for our commodities, and we are in absolute want of grain, &c."

Mr. Smith reiterated his opinion that there is no relief that could be given to the country so effectual as a total repeal of the Corn Laws.

These facts and statements are important from the character and position of the deponent. I should almost incredible that the restrictive system should continue in force, to its present extent, while such results are set forth to stare in the faces of British Ministers.—*Balt. American.*

The southern papers give an account of the murder of several of the inhabitants of Indian Key by the Seminole Indians, who passed from Florida in their canoes to the Island, to the number of 100 or 150. All the houses were burned to ashes. Dr. Perrin, Mr. Mott and his wife and two children, Mrs. Smith, and some two or three more were killed.—*Globe.*

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, and other financial data. Includes entries for Adair, Allen, Anderson, etc.

MARY'S WELL AT NAZARETH.

A quarter of a league distant, is a well, called Mary's. It is now enclosed in the church of the schismatic Greeks, who have erected an altar close to it. Tradition relates, that Mary was accustomed to go thither for what water she wanted; and, to convince one's self that this must have been the case, it is sufficient to consider, as I have already remarked, that water is very scarce, both at Nazareth, and in the environs. The road leading thither, bordered with Nopoles and fruit trees, form a charming walk, which the prospect of the neighboring hills and the fields, covered with corn, renders still more picturesque. The water of this well, increased by that of another spring, constantly overflows, and runs into a spacious reservoir, constructed a hundred paces further off, and called Mary's fountain: it is thither that most of the inhabitants go to fetch it. Unfortunately, it is not very abundant, and a week seldom passes but the eagerness of the throng occasions quarrels and broken pitch-bers. The pitchers are enormous earthen vessels, of disproportionate height. The women of Nazareth carry them on their heads; and, under this heavy load, sometimes having also a child in their arms, they walk with a lightness that is astonishing. Father Perpetuus was with me, a few days since, at this fountain; he wished, out of devotion, to drink of its water, and asked a woman in for some, who readily gratified him. I drank in my turn, and I thought it right to express my thanks by offering this woman a piece of money. She peremptorily refused it, and even appeared offended, to judge from the significant gesture which she addressed to her neighbor. I was more surprised, as it was the first time that I had met with a refusal from an Arab. At first I admired her behaviour, and remarked its delicacy to the good father, not doubting that she had complied because I could think her capable of taking payment for a draught of water. As, however, she continued to gumble, and, after all, the politeness with which I had made my offer seemed to furnish a good excuse, I determined to ascertain what it was that caused her to talk in such an animated tone. We called an interpreter and soon learned that she imagined that I had offered her my piece as the price of her pitcher, when she valued at a great deal more. When she was informed that my intention merely was to give her a bakischsch, her anger was changed into thanks.—GERARD'S PILGRIMAGE.

THE LATE BORDER OUTRAGE.

It is stated in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that Col. Bankhead, commanding at that post, has received a communication from the Lieut. Colonel of the 93d Highlanders, at the Falls, enclosing a copy of the opinion of the Court of Inquiry ordered on account of the firing upon the Cincinnati

and Chesapeake by the colored soldiers at Waterloo. From the testimony submitted to the court, it appears that gross provocation was offered by those on each boat.—The British officer, however, admits that the firing, notwithstanding the provocation he mentions, was entirely unjustifiable, and says the most rigorous measures will be adopted to discover and severely punish the offenders. At the time the outrages were committed, there was no officer in command at Waterloo. Effectual precautions against the repetition of like offences have been promptly taken.

DESPATCH.—An order for merchandise was sent from here to England on the 5th day of July. The goods were bought in London, sent to Bristol by land, reached here, were sold, and the proceeds remitted back by the Great Western, and will probably be in London about Sept. 1st. So these three crossings of the Atlantic, with the transaction of the business, and eleven days lost by delays in waiting for the steamers to start, will all consume but two months. It is probable that letters sent from Liverpool by the Acadia, will receive answers by the Great Western in just about twenty-five days. Money employed in the traffic between Europe and America, can now perform about four times as many operations as it could two years ago. Of course the profits on each operation will be proportionately reduced. The rapidity of intercourse will have a powerful tendency to preserve steadiness in the markets. On the other hand, it will deprive our manufacturers of a considerable part of the protection they enjoyed, from the great distance of their competitors.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

THE CONVENTION. The great Whig Convention at Nashville has turned out a great failure. To be sure it will not be acknowledged by the Federal papers; but, nevertheless, it is a fact, that, after raking several States, to gather together the whole world for one tornadoburst of Whiggery in Tennessee, the grand Convention fell short of five thousand! Arrangements were made for fifty thousand. All sorts of bills were got up to gudgeon big fishes and little fishes to the great rendezvous. Mr. Clay was put upon one hook—Mr. Crittenden on another—and the leading anglers cast their most tempting flies on the stream of popular excitement in the most artful manner—but all would not do. Not five thousand could be wheeled into the great hubbub assembly. The whole thing was a decided failure. We learn from the Nashville Union that the speakers were generally considered low and vulgar, disgusting even the Federal partisans. Mr. Clay disappointed his friends; his speech fell far below general expectation. It admitted on all hands that the Convention has injured the Whigs; the Democratic party will reap all the benefits of it. The Union says:—"We are satisfied that one more such Convention at Nashville would add to the Democratic hosts of Tennessee five thousand sensible men. To this Convention we looked for an avowal of Whig principles. No such avowal is made. We have had stump oratory in abundance, exhibiting a trade of the grossest abuse of the President that ever disgraced human lips, and an indiscriminate denunciation of all prominent men who differ with them in opinion. A substitute, which we understand was an avowal of Whig principles, was not adopted. It follows: "Fellow citizens: we must triumph for log-cabins will beat palaces, and hard cider will beat champagne." Why, the man seems to regard the people as unthinking things, and speaks of them as he would of a pack of cards at a game of brag."

BROUGHAM AND PAPER CURRENCY.

The following is an extract from a speech of Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, is taken from a New York paper. The source from which it emanates, with the reflection that its author occupies an exalted station for talents, at home and abroad, gives the extract a weight of character that entitles it to every consideration.—The overissue of paper money, and the effects produced by such an evil, are clearly demonstrated by him as ruinous to any country in a national point of view, as producing embarrassment among the mercantile and laboring classes.—Lord B. says:—"It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man, or body of men, corporate, or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will, of combining the office of regulator of national currency with that of bankers; that they should be both the money makers and money dealers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of inundating the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation as well as trade, raising prices, wages, and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate sources of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thousands."

In these few words are summed up the real evils, which, in times out of tune, when they occur, produce low prices and general embarrassment, in this country as well as in Europe.—Globe.

Gen. Miller, who lately wrote a letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster bolstering up Gen. Harrison's military character, told a different story at Hancock, New Hampshire, where the people gave him a public dinner, directly after the war. In his speech on that occasion, Gen. Miller, after complimenting most of the prominent officers of the army, said, as for Gen. Harrison he should not speak of him, as he did not consider him as possessing either the courage or the ability necessary to make a good officer. This can be proved by unimpeachable evidence, if Gen. Miller or his friends deny it. Boston Post.

The Great West.—It is computed that the "Valley of the Mississippi," including under this name the whole region whose waters flow into the ocean through that mighty river, contains 1,300,000 square miles, and its soil is remarkably luxuriant and fertile. Its natural facilities for internal communication are probably unsurpassed in the world. The steamboat wars starts from the head waters of the Alleghany, my find its passengers at the distance of five thousand miles, at the sources of the Missouri, and this without approaching within a thousand miles of the ocean, into which the waters of the Mississippi are discharged!

At the close of the American revolution, there were no inhabitants in this vast region, except the aborigines, and a few hunters and trappers. The whole country was a wilderness—a stranger to civilized life. In 1830, its population was 3,700,000, and it now probably numbers hard upon 5,000,000 souls. If this vast extent of country should become as thickly settled as Massachusetts, it would contain 67,000,000. If it should be

populous as England and Wales, it would number 179,000,000, and if as populous as Holland 200,000,000—and the soil is so rich, and the country produces in such abundance every thing which contributes to the comforts of life, that it is impossible to predict the limits of its population.—Boston Journal.

VAN BUREN AND JEFFERSON.—The testimony of an opponent sometimes answers a good end. The following declaration is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser—one of the leading federal whig organs of the country:—"To Mr. Jefferson's exertions do we owe the reign of JACKSON and VAN BUREN. He it was, who like Abram, corrupted the people. He it was that sowed the wind that brought the whirlwind."

TROY, N. Y.

The census of this city, which is just completed, shows that the population, which in 1830 was 11,587, is now 19,376, having increased in the last ten years 7,789, or over sixty per cent.

This is a very remarkable increase, when it is considered that the whole period has been one of ruin, ruin, ruin! The calamities of cities in other countries reduce their population; but our cities flourish upon ruin. Why this difference? Our ruin and ruin is very different things. Ours is an eternal cry, raised by ruined politicians and speculators; theirs is actual sufferings from bad Government and other causes. Amidst our ruin the people flourish; amidst their ruin the people perish. Globe.

Madawaska.—The Bangor Whig states that Col. Parks, the marshal, has returned from the Madawaska territory, and that the population of the settlement, according to the census which has been taken, is 3,500.

A GOOD CONUNDRUM.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth-pick? Because every man should use his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

OH YES! OH YES! NOW IS THE TIME!!! DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, ON MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, (at being County Court day,) ALL THE GOODS THEN ON HAND AT THE STORE OF RICHARD B. TODD & CO., consisting of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Some fine blue, black, and other colored LOTIS; fine Beaver Cloths; Cotton Cloths; Cinghamas; Silks; Calicoes &c. &c. Country Merchants and others who wish such articles, will do well to attend the sale, as great bargains will be sold without reserve. The above stock of Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Persons purchasing to the amount of twenty dollars and under, cash will be required; over that amount and under one hundred dollars, a credit of three months will be given; all sums over one hundred dollars, six months credit will be given. In all cases notes with approved security, negotiable and payable in either of the City Banks, will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue three days or longer, if necessary to complete the sale of all the stock on hand. NEAL McCANN, Receiver of R. B. Todd

Sept. 3rd LEXINGTON GREYS, ATTENTION!!

YOU are hereby notified to attend a COMPANY MEETING, On Monday Evening NEXT, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary preparations for uniting with the 8TH REG. KY. M., by special invitation, in their CAMP DRILL, at COLLETSBURG, to commence on Friday, the 11th of September. A punctual attendance is requested. By order, J. W. FORBES, CAPT.

CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES.

WANTED immediately, from 30 to 40 Horses and Mules, for which a fair price in Cash will be paid. This lot of stock must be made up on or before the 1st of September next, WM. R. McKEE, President, Lex. and Ohio R.R. Co.

Lex. Aug. 26th COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

JOSEPH McADAMS this day made oath before me, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, that he held a note executed by Richard Bonham to him, and by Richard Bonham to said McAdams, for the sum of Seventy Dollars, dated about April, 1839, and payable, as well as he recollects, six months after date; or note, this document states has not been paid, or any part thereof, and is lost or mislaid. Given under my hand, this 21st August, 1840. DAN. BRADFORD, J. P.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very choice assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, such as the following: Sup. and ex. sup. London cloths and cassimers; Beaver, d. ex. sup. wild and pilot cloths; White, red and assorted flannels; Swan skins and domestics; Rogers' patent flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Both wool and common wool blankets; French, English, Swiss and American prints, in very great variety; French German and English merinoes; Plaid and printed 3-4 and 6-1 merinoes, new style; Queen Victoria figured merinoes; Moselleine laines, the latest Paris style; Every variety of 1-4 linses, sheetings and lawns. Together with an extensive assortment of the usual style of Dry Goods, calculated for the market of Lexington and its vicinity; all to be disposed of for cash or undivided paper. DOREM S. STEDMAN & NIXON, No 39 Nassau street, New York.

DR. A. M. McKINNEY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. He will be found at his residence, No. 4, Jordan's Row, at all times to give prompt attention to professional calls. July 30, 1840—3m

THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS K. HUNT,

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors, WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court house. Lexington, June 18, 1840 3m

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS No. 40, FOR 1840, To be drawn in the City of MAYSVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. Includes entries for 1 prize of 6,000, 1 prize of 2,500, etc.

27,814 Prizes, Amounting to \$101,287. Tickets \$2—Shares in proportion. For sale by Sept. 3rd A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS No. 41, FOR 1840, To be drawn in the City of LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. Includes entries for 1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars, 1 Prize of 2,500, etc.

31,355 Prizes, Amounting to \$202,575. Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion. For sale by Sept. 3rd, 1840. A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 39, FOR 1840, To be drawn in the City of LOUISVILLE, Thursday, 10th Sept. 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. Includes entries for 1 prize of \$10,000, 1 prize of 3,000, etc.

32,396 Prizes—amounting to \$167,367. Tickets \$3—shares in proportion. For sale by Sept. 3rd—A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 71 FOR 1840, To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 8, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Petersburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 5th Sept. 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. Includes entries for 1 prize of \$40,000, 1 prize of 15,000, etc.

32,396 prizes—amounting to \$547,747. Tickets \$10—shares in proportion. For sale by Sept 3rd—A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS 72, FOR 1840, To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 29, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. Includes entries for 1 prize of \$25,000, 1 prize of 6,000, etc.

30,316 prizes—amounting to \$285,285. Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by Sept. 3, 1840 by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 73 FOR 1840, To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 9 for 1840. For the Benefit of the Pet. reburgh Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1840. D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Table with 2 columns: Prize and Amount. Includes entries for 1 prize of \$20,000, 1 prize of 5,000, etc.

18,010 prizes, amounting to \$366,080. Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by Sept. 3, 1840—A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

G. W. EVANS, DENTIST,

HAVING returned, with the intention of remaining permanently, he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession. Office temporarily at Madam Harper's, a few doors above Brennan's Hotel. He has been kindly permitted to refer to Professor J. Locke, Cincinnati. Rev. J. C. Caves, Lexington. Rev. J. N. Maffett, Lexington. Mr. Thos. V. Payne, Maysville. Rev. H. B. Bascom, Augusta.

MR. RICHARDSON, Resident Teacher of Dancing &c., Lexington, Ky.

SCHOLARS taken at any time, and their quarters commenced on the day of entrance. Charges in the neighborhood promptly attended to. May 14, 1840 tf

SPECIE CIRCULAR.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods with the view of closing my business in this place immediately, all persons indebted to the late firm of Kennard & Milton, or to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make payment immediately, or in every instance the silver will be demanded on debts due me. W. E. MILTON. Aug 20—tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

If immediate application be made, I will sell a great bargain in upwards of THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, in Mercer county, Kentucky, in a high state of cultivation. It lies in two tracts of about 170 and 138 acres with two good family Residences, Barns, Orchards, Springs, &c., with all necessary buildings, and many conveniences important to the comfort of families. These tracts are situated between Danville, Harrodsburg and Perryville; quite convenient to good schools, churches, &c. I will sell one or both tracts, as they may be conveniently worked as one or two farms; and as I have determined to sell, those who wish a home in this desirable part of Kentucky, had better forthwith call on me on the premises. M. JAMIESON. August 20 3t—ch. Ky. Rifle.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in the case of Russell's administrator against Russell's widow and heirs, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House door in the city of Lexington, on Monday, the 14th day of September next, about the hour of 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the sum reported by the commissioner herein, as due by the estate of said Russell, viz: ONE HOUSE AND LOT, In the city of Lexington, on Limestone Street, now occupied by Z. Williams. ONE HOUSE AND LOT, On Upper Street, fronting the residence of Mrs. Morrison, occupied by a man of color, named Robert Austin. ONE HOUSE AND LOT, On Mill Street, lately occupied by said Russell at his decease, and now occupied by James G. Mathers, house of brick, new and very commodious. ONE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, Adjoining the foregoing. ONE BRICK HOUSE, ON WATER ST. Lately occupied by C. T. Messick, as a grocery store, on a ground rent to the city, of eighty dollars a year. 323 ACRES OF LAND IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, In the county of Cole. Title complete, and land valuable and unimproved. TERMS OF SALE—Equal payments, at credits of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security. J. M. McALLA, Adm'r. Lex. Aug. 13, 1840 1ds. Observer insert tds.

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and Short Streets, LEXINGTON KY. THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short Streets, formerly kept by John Keiser, and recently by B. W. Town—which they intend, by additions and improvements, to render equal to any other establishment in the western country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render entire satisfaction. The situation of this House commands itself to those visiting the city. They will not now make further promises as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer the judgment shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves. JACOB ASHTON, WILLIAM ASHTON. July 30, 1840—1y N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the private part of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern building, as to receive no interruption therefrom.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

For Cash Exclusively.

THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS

LATELY in the possession of V. H. R. V. N. E. Y., at his Store on the corner of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern building, as to receive no interruption therefrom. Great inducements will be given to persons disposed to purchase the entire stock, which is extensive and well assorted. The present Stand which is one of the best in the city, can be retained by the purchaser. HENRY BELL, DAVID A. SAYRE, Trustees. July 29, 1840—1y

A CARD.

THE subscriber would beg leave thus publicly to express to his friends and to the public, his late losses by fire, his heartfelt thanks for their active sympathies; and desires to say that he hopes by care, persevering industry and rigid economy, to struggle through the difficulties which surround him, without the aid which their kind feelings prompt him to demand. He would therefore beg leave to return to them in a few days, the collection of one of his friends, and to assure them of his continued gratitude. He would respectfully inform them that his Mills will once more be in operation in a few days, and that it would conduce towards assisting him through his difficulties, to receive their patronage, and that of the citizens generally. A. C. DAWELL. Lexington, July 22, 1840.—In.—Observer.

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to receive visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott county, and can only repeat the assurance already given, that all his attention and exertions shall be used for the comfort and accommodation of those who will honor him with a visit. He would also take this opportunity of expressing his grateful thanks, for the constant and liberal patronage extended to him while in Lexington, and for the kind feelings which he hopes to return while he continues in business. At the same time he would respectfully say to those who are indebted to him, that he is anxious to pay all his indebtedness, and hopes they will settle their accounts, in order to enable him to confer a similar favor. JOHN W. FORBES. June 25—1y

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILUS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals. OFFICE—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row. April 9, 1840—tf

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.

On hand and for sale at reduced prices, a very large stock of Fancy and Windsor Chairs of every description. Also, 100 moss and shuck mattresses. JAS. MARCH. April 16—tf

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber proposes selling his FARM, situated in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the east side of the Tates' Creek road, three miles south of Lexington, formerly owned by John H. and William H. Bell, and since by Wm. A. Warner, of Lexington, from whom the subscriber purchased. It contains THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, well improved. About 180 or 90 Acres of which is in cultivation, the balance in wood land pastures and lots well set in blue grass. It has an excellent BRICK DWELLING, with 8 or 9 commodious rooms, Brick Kitchen and Smoke House, a COTTAGE, neatly weatherboarded, with two comfortable rooms, situated back of the dwelling; good NEGRO HOUSES, ICE HOUSE, Stone Spring house, and Spring of never failing water convenient; Carriage house, fine Barn, Stables, and Corncries, ad between two and three thousand pannels of new post and rail fence, made of the most durable materials; a fine garden, handsomely situated from the dwelling, and an Orchard of 200 trees of choice fruit. There is every convenience attached that a man could ask for. It is one of the most desirable stock farms of the size that I know of. Every field, pasture or lot on the premises, has a plenty of never failing stock water. The situation and appearance of the house is most beautiful from the main road. The terms will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase such a farm, will please call and view the premises, when the terms and price will be made known. WILLIS ROUTT. July 23, 1840. 6t Observer insert 6t

THE BALL ROLLING—STILL THEY COME.

FROM the first men throughout our country, are daily recruited, and may be perused, at Depository, No. 128 Washington-street, Boston, exceedingly important and interesting, particularly interesting statements of recoveries from Consumptions, and other obstinate complaints, having been solely accomplished by taking, a short time, according to directions, the deservedly celebrated MATCHLESS SANATIVES, the demand for which is unprecedented. DEAR SIR—I want some more Sanative, soon as you can send it. It is doing wonders in this place. A girl who has been an invalid since she was three months old, (and is now 16 years old) has been CURED by taking about one quarter of a phial. She had been attended by the best physicians, and a large amount of money had been expended for her, all without effect, until she tried the Sanative. I am one of the medicine—and know of several who want it. Very Respectfully, JOHN BROWN, P. M. To D. S. Rowland, General Agent, Boston. Look Out for ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York. No Pedlar or Travelling Agent has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. Again, every Agent of the True Sanative is appointed by the General Agent, and is supplied with the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston. June 12, 1840. The above invaluable Medicine to be had at the office of D. BRADFORD, No. 28, Main-st. Lexington, July 16, 1840 tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

CIRCUMSTANCES not only of vast importance to themselves, but of the most vital consequence to individuals and to the nation in their results, have evidently combined to render indispensable the addition of a new Journal to the almost interminable list of American periodicals. It is a matter of deep regret that while the feelings of every sect and party, whether moral, religious, political, scientific or literary have been excited, and their energies enlisted, to advance even to ultraism, their favorite schemes and dogmas, and to defend and preserve unmingled and unseparated the civil institutions of our country,—the very corner stone on which the whole superstructure is built, and on which all depend for their future existence, and permanency, has been forgotten, neglected, and suffered to dilapidate and moulder back to decay. While the text book of our political existence declares, that "a well regulated militia is necessary for the security of a free State," and that "every State shall always keep up a well regulated, and disciplined militia,"—and while history and observation have taught us the utter impolicy and danger of a standing army in a popular government, the conviction is fastened upon us, that the safety of our common country, both against external invasion, and internal convulsion, as also the enjoyment of those invaluable privileges, which our Revolutionary Sires have bestowed upon their posterity, must depend alone upon our citizen-soldiers.

With these views the stranger would look with astonishment upon the least neglect, or slightest indifference of our citizens toward the institution on which all our hopes and rights depend, without supposing it possible that those, or any of those, who were enjoying its protection over their persons or property, could be secretly plotting to paralyze or annihilate this right arm of our common defense. But so it is, and the numbers are not few, who both secretly and publicly put forth their utmost exertions, to degrade, disgrace, and render inefficient the Militia of our own country. This spirit is poured forth, from our Seminaries of learning; from the Pulpit and the Bar, and not without effect, for exercises have been fastened upon the citizen, which have well nigh caused its dissolution. In order, therefore, to resuscitate and invigorate the constitutional defence of our country, to render effective our citizen-soldier, to elevate, and encourage the Militia of our own State, of each State, and of the whole nation,—we propose to publish "The Citizen Soldier." This action is our apology. In this, fellow-soldiers, we have common interest; we will make the effort, and if you sustain us, it will be successful. THE CITIZEN SOLDIER will be published WEEKLY at Norwich, Vermont, on a fine large Royal Sheet, and will be devoted to the interests of the Militia. It will contain a synopsis of the Militia Laws of the several States, also quarterly statements of the resignations, discharges, promotions, elections, and dates of commissions in the different States, so far as they may be furnished us by the proper officers,—notices, resolutions and reports of Military conventions, Military biography and history, Revolutionary history and anecdotes—history of ancient and modern Campaigns, Military science, literary and scientific matter,—foreign and domestic military literature in relation to party politics. The Citizen Soldier will be strictly neutral; but candidates for office, whether of the one or the other leading political party, will be supported or opposed, in proportion as they shall support, or oppose the Militia, and this course will be rigidly adhered to, always reserving the right to decide, who are and who are not, the true friends of the Militia. As a general rule, but few Advertisements, except those of a Military character, will be admitted into our columns. CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable always in advance. Twenty copies, done up in one bundle, will be furnished for \$30; thirteen copies, for \$20; and six copies for \$10. J. SWETT, Jr. Editor. August 27, 1840.

Williams John
Williams D M
White Joseph
Wright George T

Persons calling for any of the above letters
will please say they are advertised.

JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.
July 2, 1840 3t